MARYLAND

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

Our Journal for the present month, it will be perceived, is made up mainly of the Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, the Report of the Commissioners of the State Fund, and other matter contained in the Appendix to the Report. We think we can say with truth that never since the organization of the society has the Annual Report of the Board been of a character to give so much satisfaction to the friends of the cause—and but one thing was wanting to make it all we could have wished, viz: the annunciation of the purchase or contract for a packet. This favourite and truly important scheme the Board were forced from the extremely distressed state of the monetary affairs of the country to abandon for the present. All else is as it *should be.* We can now with confidence affirm that the baleful influence of the abolitionists which has so long deterred the coloured man from seeking his best and greatest good, ceases to operate upon the better part of the coloured population of the counties. The Trinidad and Guiana fever has entirely subsided, and we hear no more of the professed love of the West India planter for the oppressed coloured American. They have heretofore gone to those settlements, tried them faithfully, and returned again, learning but too well the lesson that the distinction is not between the *American* citizen and the coloured man, but between the *black* man and the *white*, the world over. They have learned that the American master is as kind as the English Islander,—they have learned that their only true home is in the land of the black man, their *original home;* and hereafter we have no fear that we shall not have offers of emigrants proportioned to our means.

Again too, and for the eleventh time, comes the "Annual Report" free from any annunciation of difficulty or disaster in the colony. Verily if ever there was an undertaking favoured by all circumstances beyond human control, it is this of the Maryland Colonization Society. If there ever was a country protected and blessed by Divine Providence, it is this same colony at Cape Palmas. And at the beginning of a new year we cannot but express our gratitude for the favours and blessings so liberally bestowed upon us and our great undertaking.

We hope to be able next month to give our readers the entire pamphlet of Mr. McDonough, of Louisiana, who lately manumitted 85 slaves, detail-

ing the process by which he was enabled to effect this without pecuniary loss to himself, and in the mean time greatly to benefit them and peculiarly fit them for the enjoyment of their freedom. It is one of the most remarkable productions of the day, and calculated to effect great good among men of wealth and principle circumstanced like himself.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

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JAMES HALL, *General Agent.*

JOHN M. ROBERTS, *Travelling Agent.*

Managers of the State Fund,

Appointed by the Executive of the State, under 'An Act relating to the People of Colour in this State.'

CHARLES HOWARD,

WILLIAM R. STUART,

FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In their last Annual Report, the Board of Managers announced the sailing of the Brig Harriet, with 26 emigrants and supplies for Cape Palmas. The Harriet arrived out after a pleasant voyage, and all the passengers, including three white men, Roman Catholic missionaries, passed through the usual attack of acclimating fever in safety. This happy result the Board attribute under Providence to the skill and attention of the colonial physician, Dr. S. F. McGill. At the last advices the emigrants were all comfortably settled on their lots and were doing well.

On the 15th inst. the Bark Globe sailed from Baltimore with 111 emigrants from Maryland for Cape Palmas, and 18 emigrants from Virginia, which the Board had agreed with the American Colonization Society to land at Monrovia on the way out. The Reverend Samuel Hazlehurst, Jr. a missionary of the Episcopal Church, sailed in the Globe for Cape Palmas, and also Dr. McGill, who had been on a visit to the United States, and now returned to Africa with his wife.

The number of emigrants from Maryland, in the Globe, was double the number of the largest expedition ever before sent to Cape Palmas by the State Society. A list of their names is appended to the Report, shewing their ages, occupations, and residence before sailing. In character, as well as in number, this expedition was very satisfactory, and the Board believe that it will be a most valuable addition to the colony.

Among the emigrants was James Lauder, of St. Mary's county, who was at the head of a family of eight and twenty, children and grandchildren, that accompanied him. He is a man of more than ordinary character, and was well to do in the world here, at home. He possessed several thousand dollars worth of property, part of which he disposed of himself, taking the proceeds with him, leaving the balance to be sold at a convenient season. He had enquired for himself about colonization, without reference to the society or its agents, and had made up his mind to go to Africa some years ago—but could not overcome the prejudices of his wife, and therefore remained. After her death he made application to emigrate, and has now sailed in the Globe. He left Maryland, not because he was not in good

circumstances here, or was not treated with respect; but because, looking forward, as he said, he saw nothing within the reach of his children, that was worth striving for.

The Board have reason to believe that the motives which induced Lauder to emigrate are now beginning to extend their influences; and that Colonization is at length finding friends among those most interested in it, the free coloured people of the state. Emigration to the West India Islands has been tried, and disappointment has been the result. Canada offers nothing better. Indeed, in Canada, the coloured emigrant finds the same population which, in the United States, is most frequently and uncomfortably brought into contact with him, the labouring population from Europe. Pressed by circumstances into the belief that their ultimate happiness is not to be promoted by remaining where they are, looking, with good reason, to the riots in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, in non-slaveholding states, as admonitions of the gravest kind, the free coloured population are at last beginning to listen to the suggestions of the colonizationists, and to turn their eyes to Africa.

From the time that the recent expedition was proposed, the applications for passage increased from day to day, and down to the very day of sailing, until the number of emigrants, as already stated, amounted to 111 from Maryland alone. It is proper to remark here, that the funds of the society being limited in their application to emigrants from Maryland, the emigrants from Virginia to the old colony at Monrovia had their passage and expenses paid by the society at Washington.

The expedition by the Globe has cost the society a comparatively small sum. The charter party and expenses incident to the fitting up of the vessel for emigrants amounted to $3,000; but the freight taken on other account, and the passage money of the Virginia emigrants, reduced the sum to be paid by the State Society to $1500. This fact shews the importance of the plan of a packet belonging to the society, which, besides increasing the opportunities of communicating with Africa, would materially aid the society in a pecuniary point of view. No vessel has yet been sent by the Board from Baltimore to Cape Palmas, for which more freight has not offered than could be received on board.

The condition of the monetary affairs of the country during the last year has made it impossible for the Board to press collections for the building of the Cape Palmas packet to an extent sufficient to justify them in making a contract for it; but the object is not lost sight of, and is considered of primary importance. No relaxation of effort to accomplish it is anticipated or will be permitted.

The accounts from the colony at Cape Palmas are as late as Sept. 7th, up to which time there was a continuance of that uninterrupted prosperity which has marked the existence of the settlement from the day that it was founded. The colonists are happy and contented, and are all engaged in pursuits that afford them a comfortable living. The laws are respected and obeyed, and the code which was given to the colony at its establishment has surpassed in its practical results the most sanguine expectations of the Board. Comparatively brief, it has become well and generally understood, and in eight years, during which it has been in operation, there has not

been a necessity for more than one or two supplementary acts called for by circumstances arising with the growth of the colony.

It gives the Board great pleasure to state that Mr. Russwurm, the governor, whose resignation was mentioned in the last Report, as having been offered to take effect in October of the present year, has withdrawn it, and will continue to occupy the position which he has for six years filled with so much usefulness to the society, and so much to his own credit and reputation.

During the past year the painful intelligence has been received of the death of the Rev. John Revey, colonial secretary. He was an officer in whom the Board reposed the highest confidence: a man of the most unblemished reputation, and a pure and ardent christian, wholly devoted to the good work of christianizing Africa. A just tribute is paid to his memory by Dr. McGill, in a letter contained in the Appendix.

Among the most useful auxiliaries of the Society so far as their colony is concerned, the Board have to recognise the Ladies Society of Baltimore, for the promotion of education in Africa—which has for several years maintained a teacher at Cape Palmas, whose last return shewed the names of seventy-five pupils instructed by him in the rudiments of English Education. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Ladies Society, for the zeal and perseverance which has enabled them to do this good service to the cause of colonization.

The relations of the colony with the natives are most satisfactory: no war has yet occurred between them and the colonists; and this is the only colony on the coast of which the same can be said. The policy of the Board, from which they have never for a moment deviated, and never will, is to raise the natives to the rank of civilized men, that they may be fitted to amalgamate with the christian communities that have been planted among them. The Board are determined that the march of civilization in Africa, so far as it depends on them, shall not be accompanied by the entirpation of the aboriginal inhabitants, as has too often been the case in other instances of colonization. There is no reason why it should be the case here, and the first indication of it is yet wanting at Cape Palmas.

As yet no staple has been ascertained for the agriculture of the colony: cotton, sugar and coffee are all being cultivated; but it will take some time yet before the most advantageous article for export can be known. It is not improbable, however, from present appearances, that sugar and coffee will become the most important agricultural products of Maryland in Liberia.

The Board have encouraged the return to this country, from time to time, of respectable colonists, that they might afford information to their friends here of the true state of affairs in Africa: and during the last year three colonists visited the state,—Cyrus Tubman, Joshua Cornish and John Bordley, besides Dr. McGill who has already been mentioned. It is believed that this policy brings practically the two countries nearer together and will in the end have the most beneficial results. It is the purpose of the Board to continue it, as one of the most efficient modes of dispelling the ignorance, and thereby removing the prejudices, of the free people of colour in regard to colonization.

In several points of view the treaty recently negotiated between the

United States and Great Britain favourably affects the interests of the State Society and its colony. In the first place the number of vessels of war that must be kept on the coast, to furnish there the guns stipulated in the treaty, will create a closer relation between the United States and Africa than has ever yet existed. Africa will cease to be an unknown and mysterious region, the abode, as the ignorant of the coloured people feign to believe, of huge serpents and ferocious beasts. Its villages, towns, bays and rivers will become known to the officers and crews of the vessels, and grow to be familiar things, by the frequent report of them, in this country. Kind relations will spring up between the settlements of colonists on the coast and their naval visitors—the coloured man will be seen exercising creditably the powers of government, and he will have a pride in himself and his new country, which will tell in the prosperity of the settlement, until colonization will see accomplished its great result—the removal of the free coloured people, not only with their own consent, but with their own means to Africa; and emigration from Europe to America and emigration from America to Africa will be on the same footing.—Again, the presence of a national squadron on the coast will encourage trade from this country, and the facilities of intercourse will be doubly increased thereby—and prejudices be removed in proportion.—And again, as the multiplication of colonies is recognised on all hands as the most efficient mode of putting a stop to the slave trade, and as it is to destroy this that the squadron provided in the treaty is to be kept on the coast, there is a unity of purpose between the colonizationists and the government, which must necessarily create a feeling by which the feebler of the two must be benefited. The treaty therefore is a source of great gratification to the society.

In their last Annual Report the Board of Managers mentioned with painful regret the difficulties which had grown up in the colony between the missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. and the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, growing out of the refusal of the Board of Managers to modify the fundamental law of the colony, established before the missionaries went there, and known to them, so as to exonerate from military duty persons connected with the mission stations, other than missionaries themselves, or *white* persons in their employment, who had been exonerated, *ex gratia* by the Board from the beginning. So totally distinct did these two associations determine to keep themselves from the society and its colony, that the respected secretaries in this country both avowed, that even if the destruction of the colony was the alternative, the missionaries could not, consistently with the principles on which their missions were conducted, aid the colonists either by arms, or by advice in the use of them, against hostile attacks from the natives. This was mentioned in the last Annual Report, and stated as a reason why the Board could not permit to grow up in their territory communities of civilized natives around the mission stations, owing no duty to the society or the colonial government, and while enjoying the protection of the laws, exonerated from defending them against aggression.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Am. Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions, there was a report of a committee recommending the withdrawal of the mission of that body from Cape Palmas. It was with regret that this

Board saw in the report statements, to the accuracy of which they could by no means subscribe, and which are calculated, (though this Board by no means believe they were so intended,) to prejudice the State Society and its colony in public estimation.

So far as the society is concerned, the Board can only say that, with unvarying purpose they have always advocated missionary labour among the natives about the colony—have invited all christian missionaries of all denominations to make the colony their home—have given lands to such as came—have aided them whenever they would accept aid—have instructed the agents in Africa to cherish them by all the means in their power—have done every thing which their duty permitted to maintain with them the most friendly relations—have made no law that has directly or indirectly affected them since they went there, except one respecting trade, intended for the protection of the colonists—and in fine can see, at this time, no real cause for dissatisfaction on their part. It is very true that the Board have been applied to, as already stated, to modify laws which were in existence when the colony was established, and known to the missionaries when they went there, and that the Board have declined to do so. But in this the Board have acted with, at all events, an *honest* judgment, and with a single eye to the prosperity and safety of the colony.

So far as the *colony* is affected by the report above mentioned, this Board refer to the reply of Dr. McGill while he was in this country, and which with the report itself will be found in the Appendix. So far as this Board are advised, they feel safe in endorsing the statements as to facts made by Dr. McGill.

If this Board were at all inclined to assume the attitude of complainants in their discussions with the American Board, grounds would not be wanting,—and the following is mentioned to show how much mutual forbearance is essential in this as in all other cases. In August last some natives of King Freeman's Town, within the colonial limits, indeed adjoining the town of Harper, stole property of considerable value belonging to the American Board: to the recovery of this the laws and power of the colony were quite competent, and the Rev. Mr. Griswold, then the agent of the American Board in the colony, was asked by several whether he did not intend to apply to the colonial authorities for redress. His reply was in substance, that if he never got his property he would not make such application. When the Vandalia sloop of war came down the coast however, he applied to Captain Ramsay, and Lieutenant Ring was sent ashore, who summoned King Freeman, the old chief at the head of the Cape Palmas tribe, to appear at Fair Hope, the mission house, where he was sentenced arbitrarily to pay a certain number of bullocks and so many croos of rice as an assessment of damages for the wrong done by his people. This was in the sight of the court house at Harper, in the presence of the colonists and natives, and at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Griswold. There was no pretence that the colonial government was not competent to afford redress. It was not only not applied to, but that it never would be applied to was openly declared. That the Board would submit to a repetition of such conduct from any one was of course out of the question, if they could prevent it—and it became their

painful duty to the people of whom they are striving to make a nation, whose trust under Providence, is yet in this Board, to inform the American Board, that unless the most peremptory orders were given to missionaries to prevent the recurrence of similar conduct, this Board would be obliged to rescind the grant of the mission premises, and request the instant withdrawal of the missionaries of the American Board from the territory of the society.

It gives this Board very great satisfaction in being able to state that the reply which they have received to their communication on this subject from the Rev. Mr. Anderson, the estimable and distinguished secretary of the American Board, is every thing that they could ask, and is in a tone and temper which this Board most highly appreciate and admire. Mr. Anderson's letter enhances the regret which this Board feel at the difficulties which seem next to inevitable, when even the very best white missionaries from the United States are thrown in contact with the black man from this country wielding power in Africa.—Copies of the correspondence will be found in the Appendix.

From the information that they have received from the colony, this Board, while they cannot help thinking the interference of Captain Ramsay wholly uncalled for, and regret that it was not preceded by an enquiry, that they are satisfied would have prevented it, are bound nevertheless to say that from all they have learned they are satisfied that it was not intended by him in either discourtesy or unkindness; but that acting upon representations made to him, he believed he was doing a good to all parties when he undertook to pass sentence on King Freeman. The Board have corresponded with the navy department on the subject, and have every reason to believe that such an occurrence as is here detailed will not take place again, but that the presence of the United States vessels of war on the coast will have no drawback to the beneficial influences already referred to.

It is believed, though no official assurance has been yet accorded, that the Episcopal Board of missions will retain possession of their premises in the colony and continue their missionary labours: and it is with very great satisfaction that this Board have heard by the last advices from Africa that the Episcopal Board have now lent their valuable aid to the instruction of the children of the colonists, one of their missionaries having opened a school for the boys, and his wife one for the girls. This is indeed doing good: for it is strengthening the weak hands of her returning children, to whom Africa must at last be indebted for the great blessing of christianity.

The Board do not think it out of place to express here the opinion, the result of their observations, that on the line of the west coast, along which the colonies of free coloured people from this country are extending, missionary labour can be best performed by men of colour,—and to the rearing up of such this Board would gladly see more effort devoted. In the first place, the coloured missionary would possess his full mental and physical capacity in Africa, which the climate prevents the white man from having—and in the second, there would exist none of that jealousy between him and the colonists from this country, that in the case of a white missionary grows out of the relative positions that the two races occupy in the United States.

The Board can well understand why the missionary societies, including

abolitionists as well as colonizationists, should be averse to any connection in any way in this country with those who are antagonists of abolition; but the Board believe that to pursue the same policy in Africa to the extent that has been done, is short-sighted and ill-judged. For certainly it is better for missionaries to live in harmony with the government of the country in which they reside and to have a common interest with it, than to be engaged constantly in irritating discussions with those in authority.

In looking at their present position, the State Society have every reason to be satisfied with it, and they have to acknowledge with heartfelt emotion their gratitude to the Divine Being who has protected their infant settlement, and blessed it with peace and happiness from the commencement until now. They see no cause to relax in their efforts, and they urge on the friends of the coloured man in America, and of Africa, to be persevering in the prosecution of the great scheme of colonization, in the confidence that under the Almighty's care it will accomplish the great objects for which it was intended.

It is now several years since the State Society had so far accomplished the object which the state had in view in the adoption of the policy indicated in the acts of 1831, as to have established a colony on the coast of Africa capable of receiving and furnishing the means of support to any number of free coloured people that it might be desirable to send there. But the indisposition of the free coloured people to emigrate, the temporary diversion in favour of Canada and the West Indies, and the untiring efforts of the abolitionists directed against the colonization society and its colony, seemed to thwart the policy above mentioned at a time, when in truth the doubts attending the scheme had been removed and the difficulties overcome, and when the colonies at Cape Palmas offered every inducement to emigrate to those who valued true liberty and independence. But the Board believe that the tide has now turned, and that there will gradually set towards Maryland in Liberia the current of the free coloured population, the removal of which with their own consent to Africa was the wise policy of those who passed the laws of 1831, and have since maintained them. By the time the present appropriation is expended, the Board trust that enough will have been done to induce an emigration at the expense of the emigrants themselves—and this will be the perfect fruition of colonization. At present, to judge from the recent expedition, it would seem as though the only limit of emigration was the means of the society to transport.

The Board cannot close this Report without rendering to their General Agent, Dr. Hall, the founder of the colony, the credit which is due to him for the success which has attended the society's operations. To absolute devotion to the cause he adds an intimate acquaintance with the subject in all its bearings both here and in Africa, and a prompt business capacity, which the Board could not hope to find in any other individual, and in the notice thus taken of him the Board only perform the duty that they owe to him.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

BALANCE SHEET, 1842.

DR. *Maryland State Colonization Society.* CR.

Orion Expedition,	$3,230 89	George Hoffman,	$ 120 00
Wm. McKenny,	93 96½	State Appropriation, 1827,	930 00
Lafayette Expedition,	345 70	John Hoffman,	100 00
Sarah and Priscilla,	661 26½	Profit and Loss,	25,879 09
Brig Bourne,	1,096 07	State Colonization Tax,	4,724 61
American Board of Com'rs for Foreign Missions,	6 45	Jacob Hiss,	21 00
African Civil List,	20,819 33	Steven Smith,	173 68
Personal Property in Africa,	5,185 29	Benjamin Alleyne,	14 95
Bills Receivable,	508 18	Colonial Currency,	1,400 00
Peter Hoffman,	422 95	Thomas Gross,	5 00
Purchase of Territory in Af.	2,054 93	J. & J. Williams,	21 25
Colonial Store,	2,872 27	Charles, in Liberia,	20 00
Brig Ann Expedition,	2,757 11½	John M. Roberts,	331 31
Expenses of Emigrants in Af.	15,533 87	Columbia Expedition,	248 88
Puplic Improvements in Af.	18,329 30	John W. Knighton,	75 00
Ex. of Agency House in Af.	2,247 29	Samuel Bayard,	8 00
Contingent Expenses in Af.	7,509 78	John Boardley,	194 94
Individual accounts in Africa,	3,004 12	George R. McGill,	100 00
Harmony Expedition,	872 69½	John Easter of Jno.	12 19
Savings' Bank of Baltimore,	100 00	Managers State Fund,	96,139 91
Fortune Expedition,	1,331 41	Rev. I. A. Easter,	32 30
Financier Expedition,	620 98	Cape Palmas Packet,	1,509 19
Niobe Expedition, 1st,	1,120 00	Bills Payable,	6,878 25
Colonization Journal,	2,397 40	Contributions,	17,234 60
American Colonization Soc'ty,	519 30		
Ezekiel Harrington,	71 41		
John B. Russwurm,	5,178 89		
Dr. S. F. McGill,	1,136 60		
Baltimore Expedition,	88		
Prot. Ep. Board of Missions,	190 51		
Military Stores in Africa,	1,635 14		
Niobe Expedition, 2d,	2,654 89		
Rev. Thomas C. Thornton,	35 00		
Colonial Agency in Africa,	3,367 26		
Joshua Stewart,	25 00		
Dr. Robert McDowall,	105 00		
Oberon Expedition,	1,751 06		
Gov. Farm at Mt. Tubman,	2,335 58		
Rev. John H. Kennard,	583 58		
Martin & Mathers,	1 50		
Ladies' Society,	94 58		
Public Farm at Cape Palmas,	5,207 18		
Colonial School,	452 82		
Boxer Expedition,	599 37		
Discount and Interest,	566 79		
Trafalgar Expedition,	1,480 44		
Boston & Price,	4 00		
Contingent Expenses in Am.	1,152 07		
Paul F. Sansay,	15 00		
Harriet Expedition,	3,798 91		
Rozell S. McGill,	50 00		
Collecting and outfitting of Emigrants,	5,776 50		
Rev. M. Macfarland.	50 00		
Dr. James Hall,	154 04		
Robert Mickle, Treasurer,	222 77		
Home Expenses,	20,665 10		
Globe Expedition,	2,664 04		
Rev. Samuel Davis,	136 05		
Rev. Amos Herring,	215 75		
Meth. Ep. Mission Society,	49 14		
Presbyterian Mission Society,	4 13		
New York Colonizaton Soc.	47 12		
Trimble & Wilson,	55 50		
	$ 156,174 15		$156,174 15

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

OF THE

STATE COLONIZATION FUND,

FOR THE

REMOVAL OF THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

Colonization Rooms, Baltimore,
January 10th, 1843.

To His Excellency, Francis Thomas,
Governor of Maryland:

The Report of the undersigned, Managers of the State Fund under an Act of 1831 relating to the people of colour of this State, respectfully represents: That during the past year they have drawn from the treasury $10,000, the maximum sum limited by the Legislature of 1839 and '40—and have expended the same through the agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society, strictly in conformity with the letter and intent of the act.

The number sent to the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas during the past year from the State is 111—besides 18 sent out in the society's vessel to Liberia on freight for the American Colonization Society, from Virginia. The number of manumissions in the State since the 1st of January, 1842, has been 163, including those whose freedom is prospective and contingent. The number previously reported was 2,477—making in all since the act of 1831, 2,640.

The undersigned would most respectfully refer to the Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, connected herewith, and the appended documents, for information respecting the present condition and future prospects of the emigrants sent from this State to Maryland in Liberia, and also with regard to the position of the free coloured population of the State at this time with reference to colonization. From information therein detailed, and from the report of the agents of the Board of the facility with which the large expedition of the present year was gotten up, the undersigned hesitate not to declare their conviction, that the most important measures necessary to the consummation of the State's policy, as indicated in the act of 1831, have been accomplished; viz. The preparing a place proper and advantageous to the Maryland emigrant, and the effecting a willingness on part of the free coloured people to remove thither.

In the reports which the undersigned have heretofore had the honour of transmitting to the Executive of the State, they have taken occasion to

speak of the great advantage they have derived from making use of the agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society in prosecuting the designs of the State Legislature, receiving through that society gratuitous aid in furtherance of their joint object equal to one-fourth of the State's appropriation. They have expressed their entire satisfaction with the home provided by that society in Africa for the Maryland emigrant, a home to which they could in good faith invite the free coloured population of Maryland: yet at the same time they have as often been forced to acknowledge such an aversion on part of these same people to avail themselves of the advantages thus held out to them, as to threaten to render abortive all plans intended for their good and the true interests of the white citizens of the State. But during the past year, without any extra expense or effort on part of the State Society or its agents, a very different feeling has manifested itself. Men of influence and character for that class from the different counties have voluntarily came forward and expressed a desire to emigrate, and a number fully equal to the ability of the society with its present means to transport, have been despatched to the colony. Great anxiety has also been expressed by others of a like character to be allowed to go in the next expedition. This change on part of the coloured population, produced as it has been from their not realizing the illusive hopes held out to them by the abolitionists, of equality with the whites here, and from the disappointments experienced by those who have been induced to emigrate to Canada and the West India islands, it is believed will be permanent; and but little doubt can be entertained that any number of emigrants which the means of the society will enable them to transport, will hereafter be found ready to embark.

The undersigned, therefore, feel the fullest confidence, that ere the expiration of ten years, and the expenditure of the original appropriation, a train of voluntary, self-supporting emigration between Maryland and Africa will have been established, and our African colony will have attained such numerical strength, will so far have cultivated the arts and manners of civilized life, and so perfected itself in its system of free government as to guarantee its permanency and prosperity; thereby affording Maryland at once the advantage of ridding herself of an injurious and burdensome black population, (whose places will rapidly be supplied by the white immigrant,) and the satisfaction of having effected for them their greatest possible good.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HOWARD,
WM. R. STUART,
F. ANDERSON.

Correspondence referred to in the Annual Report, not before published.

BALTIMORE, *Dec.* 8, 1842.

Rev. R. Anderson, Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir,—Advices just received from Africa relate an occurrence which has given me very great grief and mortification, and which, I am sure, will affect you as it has done me. The facts are as follows:

It appears that the store of the Presbyterian Mission, at Cape Palmas, was robbed by some people belonging to King Freeman's tribe, which, as you are aware, is within the

limits of the society's jurisdiction. This robbery was an offence which the laws of the colony made punishable, and which the courts were open to examine, and the power of the colony sufficient to redress. It would have been supposed that, on the robbery being discovered, application would have been forthwith made to the constituted authorities, and that this idea was presented to the missionaries of your Board, if it did not occur to them, is proved by the accompanying testimony. Instead of such an application, however, the declaration was made by Mr. Griswold to the effect, that he would not apply to our laws for redress if he never got the goods stolen. The precise words used at various times you will see stated by the different witnesses. On the arrival of the Vandalia, however, application is made to her officers, and in consequence, our territory is violated, a drum-head court-martial or palaver, is held upon the king of the tribe containing the offenders, and a sentence is pronounced by a lieutenant of the U. S. Navy in the very presence of our people and our courts.

Now, my dear sir, had application been made by your missionaries to our laws, and had they there failed to procure redress, the exception to the general rule might possibly have arisen, and we being too feeble *to enforce our laws*, the missionaries would have had a semblance of right on their side in asking the armed interposition of their country's vessels of war. But this was not the case. Not even the *form of asking protection* from the government under which they lived was gone through; but avowing a determination *not* to ask such protection, the aid of strangers to our government in Africa was invoked, and the consequences are as stated in the testimony.

That Capt. Ramsay did wrong in yielding to the request without first inquiring whether our laws had been appealed to, I have no doubt. Though I can make all allowance for his doing so, ignorant of the feeling of the missionaries which induced them to bear the theft without attempt to detect the offenders, rather than apply to the laws of the colony for redress. But I confess, my dear sir, I cannot find any palliation for conduct which so ill becomes the sacred character of your messengers of God's mercy to the heathen.

You must be perfectly aware, my dear sir, it would be impossible for us to permit this state of things to recur and to maintain our dignity or respectability in the eyes of our own people, the natives, or visiters to the coast; and that it will be painfully and absolutely necessary for us to rescind the conveyance which the Presbyterian missionaries have for the land they occupy at Cape Palmas, and request their immediate removal from our territory, unless the A. B. C. F. M. give such absolute and peremptory instructions to their agents as shall make them conform to the laws of the civilized territory on which they now reside, and prevent such occurrences as the painful one now referred to.

In conclusion, I must earnestly entreat you, my dear sir, not to misunderstand me in this matter. I have no feeling to gratify, no pride of opinion to support. Long and humbly relying on protection from on High, for the cause of African colonization, I have laboured to support it. It is to me no matter of gain, God knows, and in writing to you as I do, it is with the earnest hope that you will not let what I say be weakened by an idea that I am opposed to missionary labour, opposed to its prosecution by your Board, or by any good men. I declare now, as I have done again and again, that unless we can have a religious people at Cape Palmas our cause must fail. That if we proceed upon the principle of extirpating the natives as has been wrongfully charged, we *ought* to fail—that we will deserve to succeed only in proportion as by elevating the natives to the rank of civilized and christian men, we make colonization a blessing to Africa as well as a benefit to America. And yet, entertaining these feelings, it will become an imperative duty, notwithstanding, to deprive ourselves of the benefit of missionary services from your agents, if only to be obtained on such terms as shewn by the accompanying statements.

I beg to renew the assurances of my sincere respect,

And remain, very truly,

Yr. ob't. serv't,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

Prest. Md. St. Col. Soc.

Missionary House, *Boston, Dec.* 28, 1842.

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. President of Maryland State Colonization Society.

My Dear Sir,—Yours of Dec. 8th, and postmarked Dec. 23d, was received on the 26th, and read to our Prudential Committee yesterday.

By recurring to my letter to you under date of July 11, 1838, you will see, that without any reserve we recognize the agents of your society at Cape Palmas, as *the government* of the territory ceded to you by the native owners and occupants; and our missionaries and assistant missionaries, residing in that territory, as owing the same sort of deference to the government thus instituted, as would be expected of foreigners in our own country. Our present views on this subject are the same as they were then; and the question we found it necessary to propose at the late Annual Meeting of our Board, was based on the assumption. But, if we remained at Cape Palmas, and within your territorial limits, we should of course be subject to your laws. Our correspondence with the mission, too, since my letter to you above alluded to, has been on the same assumption.

The Committee are therefore of the opinion that, after the robbery of the mission store by the natives residing within the territorial jurisdiction of the colony, application for redress should have been made, in the first instance, to the colonial authorities; and they deeply regret, that this appears not to have been done. An apology is due to your society, and to the governor of the colony. Had Mr. Wilson been there, the error would not, we presume, have been committed. Whatever views he might have entertained as to the policy of your government in relation to the missions, he too well understood his own relations to the government. Mr. Griswold had but recently arrived, and his ardent temperament needed the restraints of more experience.

I am instructed to write Mr. Griswold and the mission in such a manner, as will be likely hereafter to secure all proper deference to your colonial agents in the matter of jurisdiction. I have also been instructed to express to you, as President of the Society, the views and feelings of the Committee as above. I am happy also to acknowledge the friendly and respectful terms of your letter, and to renew my assurances of the respect with which I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

R. ANDERSON,

Secretary of A. B. C. F. M.

Colonization Rooms, *Baltimore, January* 3, 1843.

Rev. R. Anderson, Secretary, &c.

My Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge yours of the 28th ult. just received. I write without waiting for a meeting of our Board of Managers, after shewing your letter to several members, to say how gratifying and satisfactory it is. That the Board will think the same, when it is read to them, I have no doubt.

I am perfectly aware, that far removed from their respective societies in this country, our Agents in Africa (I claim no exemption for the Colonization Agents) irritable by the effects of sickness and the climate are often apt to exaggerate causes of difference, and do things which their principals would not have done had they been on the spot. While, however, there exists on this side the ocean the frankness that has characterized your Committee on this occasion, I am satisfied our Agents cannot permanently embroil us, but that explanation will always be sufficient to remove any temporary misunderstanding.

Most sincerely reciprocating your kind expressions to me personally, I remain with very great respect,

Yours, truly,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President, &c.

Emigrants sent per Bark Globe, December, 1842.

Emigrants' Names.	*Age.*	*Employment.*	*Free or Manumitted.*	*From what County.*	*Sex.*
James Lauder,	66	Farmer	Free	St. Mary's	Male
Margaret Lauder,	40		"	"	Female
Julia Curtis,	20		"	"	"
Thomas Lauder,	34	Farmer	"	"	Male
Kitty Lauder,	35		"	"	Female
James Lauder,	7		"	"	Male
Polly Lauder,	5		"	"	Female
Rebecca Lauder,	2		"	"	"
Sarah Morris,	39		"	"	"
James Dawson,	18		"	"	Male
Sally A. Dawson,	16		"	"	Female
John Morris,	13		"	"	Male
Job Morris,	11		"	"	"
Fanny Morris,	8		"	"	Female
Battle Morris,	5		"	"	Male
Moses Ashton,	44	Farmer	"	"	"
Polly Ashton,	38		"	"	Female
James Ashton,	16		"	"	Male
Thomas Ashton,	14		"	"	"
Lavinia A. Ashton,	13		"	"	Female
Hannah Ashton,	6		"	"	"
Sarah Ashton,	4		"	"	"
Polly Ashton,	3		"	"	"
Moses Ashton,	3 mos.		"	"	Male
John Watts,	21	Farmer	"	"	"
James Watts,	19		"	"	"
Cornelius Watts,	17		"	"	"
Sarah Watts,	16		"	"	Female
Wm. A. Barnes,	31	Farmer	"	"	Male
Mary Barnes,	38		"	"	Female
John Thompson,	8		"	"	Male
Wm. A. Barnes, jr.	7		"	"	"
James Barnes,	2		"	"	"
Sarah Barnes,	36		"	"	Female
Martha Barnes,	15		"	"	"
Moses L. Barnes,	10		"	"	Male
Sarah E. Barnes,	8		"	"	Female
Wm. A. Barnes,	4		"	"	Male
George R. Barnes,	2		"	"	"
Stephen Smith,	38	Blacksmith	"	"	"
Selitia Smith,	48		"	"	Female
John H. Smith,	14		"	"	Male
Ellen Smith,	11		Bought	St. Mary's	Female
Eliza D. Smith,	2		Free	"	"
Philip Brooks,	59	Carpenter	Manumitted	"	Male
Sally Brooks,	38		Free	"	Female
John Brooks,	14		"	"	Male
Philip Brooks,	10		"	"	"
Martha Brooks,	7		"	"	Female
Ralph Brooks,	5		"	"	Male
Mary E. Brooks,	2		"	"	Female
Maria Tippett,	26		"	"	"
John Tippett,	7		"	"	Male
George Tippett,	2		"	"	"
Sylvester Tippett,	1		"	"	"
Benson Green,	30	Farmer	Manumitted	A. Arundel	"
Dinah Green,	30		Free	"	Female
Sarah Green,	13		"	"	"
Caroline Green,	6		"	"	"
George H. Green,	5		"	"	Male
Esther Green,	4		"	"	Female
Julia A. Green,	2		"	"	"
Benson J. Green,	1		"	"	Male
Paul Smith,	27	Farmer	Manumitted	"	"
Henry Denton,	19		Free	"	"
Cornelia Denton,	17		"	"	Female
David M. Denton,	10mos.		"	"	Male
William Minskie,	30	Farmer	Liberated	"	"

Emigrants' Names.	*Age.*	*Employment.*	*Free or Manumitted.*	*From what County.*	*Sex.*
Henry Auther,	30	Rough Carpenter	Liberated	A. Arundel	Male
John Auther,	32	Farmer	"	"	"
Mary Auther,	30		"	"	Female
Mary Auther,	3 wks.		"	"	"
Daniel Willson,	15		"	"	Male
Sarah A. Allen,	30		"	"	Female
Mary A. Allen,	10		"	"	"
Alexander Allen,	8		"	"	Male
Matilda Allen,	6		"	"	Female
Henry Pinkett,	32	Sawyer	"	Dorchester	Male
Harriet Pinkett,	28		Free	"	Female
Mary Pinkett,	11		"	"	"
Wm. H. Pinkett,	10		"	"	Male
Harriet A. Pinkett,	4		"	"	Female
Thos. D. Pinkett,	2		"	"	Male
Harrison Cornish,	30		"	"	"
Caroline Cornish,	23		"	"	Female
Eliza Cornish,	22		"	"	"
Arabella Cornish,	1		"	"	"
Mary Cornish,	27		"	"	"
John H. Cornish,	2		"	"	Male
David M. Cornish,	4		"	"	"
Joseph Thompson,	38	Sawyer	"	"	"
Mary Thompson,	32		"	"	Female
Rachel Thompson,	12		"	"	"
Jeffrey Thompson,	10		"	"	Male
Sarah J. Thompson,	8		"	"	Female
Thomas I. Thompson,	5		"	"	Male
Joseph Thompson,	3		"	"	"
James Thompson,	1		"	"	"
Ann M. Coleman,	19		"	"	Female
Leah Coleman,	32		"	"	"
Polly Gibson,	50		"	"	"
Susan Jenkins,	24		"	"	"
Elizabeth Jenkins,	2		"	"	"
Greenbury Ennalls,	25		"	"	Male
Joshua Harris,	32		"	"	"
Lilly Banks,	55		"	"	Female
John Dennard,	29	Sawyer	"	"	Male
Ann Mitchell,	23		"	"	Female
Jane Mitchell,	1		"	"	"
James Gibson,	29	Carpenter	"	Balt. City	Male

Summary.

Adult males,	19	
Male children,	38	57
Adult Females,	24	
Female children,	29	53
Free,	95	
Manumitted to go,	14	
Purchased by parents,	1	
From St. Mary's county,	55	
" Dorchester "	32	
" Anne Arundel "	22	
" Baltimore City,	1	
Returned to the Colony from a visit to the United States,		5
Taken on Freight for American Colonization Society.		
Adults,	8	
Children,	10	18
Total,		133